

Kentucky Gazette.

No. 24.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1835.

Vol. 50

OBSERVE.

Valuable and Important Information.
We notice below some of the principal schemes for the month of June, and our patrons will not fail to perceive that they fully sustain their reputation for **DRILLIANCE** and **ATTRACTIVENESS**. Long experience has shown that Fortune's Head Quarters is permanently and exclusively at Sylvester's 130 Broadway, N. Y., where it is the interest of every body to send for tickets who wish for a happy and comfortable independence. —SYLVESTER always distributes CAPITALS.

Thirteen PRIZES in every twenty five Tickets.
AS MANY PRIZES AS BLANKS.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS 7.
For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling. To be drawn at Alexandria, June 20, 1835.
CAPITALS.
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
\$30,000!
10,000 DOLLARS.
TWENTY-FIVE PRIZES of \$1,000.
\$30,000! \$10,000! \$5,000!
5,000 dollars, 4,000 dollars, \$3,970 5 prizes!
of 2,000 dollars, 5 of 1,500 25 of 1,000 25 of 500 200 of 200 dollars.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.
Certificates of a package of 25 tickets, will be sent for \$130. Certificate of halves and quarters in proportion.
J. S. SYLVESTER.

Magnificent Scheme

Fifteen Prizes of Fifty Thousand Dollars.
THE VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS No. 13.
For the benefit of the District Swamp Canal Company. To be drawn at Alexandria, June 27, 1835.
66 Nos. 10 Ballots.
CAPITALS.
\$30,000!!
\$30,000
\$3,000 3,000 2500 2160!!
2,000 25 of 500 24 of 300 40 of 200 dollars, &c. &c.
Tickets only Ten Dollars.
Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent on receipt of 120 dollars, halves and quarters in proportion.
Send early if you want the capitals, as there will be a great run for tickets.
Be sure to address
J. S. SYLVESTER,
130, Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE SMITHING.
FREDERICK KLAIBER, lately from Germany, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of this city and county, that he has just commenced the above business, next to Mr. John Murray's Silver Plating Shop, and nearly opposite KESLER'S TAVERN; where he will be happy to attend to all calls in his line, viz: the repairing of
FIRE ARMS, DOOR LOCKS, &c.
N. B. The highest price will be given for old KEYS.
Lex. June 6, 1835—22-3m.
The Observer and Intelligence will insert the above 2 months.

STONE CUTTING.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES and DOOR SILL, with almost every article in the above line of business, can at present be had of the subscriber, and forwarded to any part of the State, from the Lexington Stone Yard, Upper street; on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
P. DOYLE.
N. B. I will attend to the putting up of work, when taken from my shop; at any place within 15 miles of the city.
Lex. June 2, 1835—22-4f

PASTURE.

In addition to my Pasture at home, I have the Race field, where I will receive horses on moderate terms. I will also water and salt them with care.
B. C. BLINCOE.
Fayette county, June 6, 1835—23-4f.

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying on Lake Bolivar, in Washington county, Mississippi, containing about 600 acres, 175 in a complete state of cultivation. On the land is a new Dwelling house, a first rate Gin and Mill, and all necessary out buildings, including stables, corn cribs, cessary out houses, and negro cabins. For further particulars apply to J. B. & S. S. Fox, in Vicksburg, or to the subscriber on the premises.
B. M. HINES.
Vicksburg, Miss. May 7, 1835—20-10f.

SCHOOL AT BORDENTOWN.

We congratulate the friends of the Church, at Bordentown, in the success which has crowned their laudable efforts in the cause of sound education. The Rev. SAMUEL EWING ARNOLD, whose advertisement will be in our next, has established a high reputation, as a teacher, during his connection, as Principal, with the Academy at Freehold. His papers, which have been submitted to us, including testimonials from Sir Howard Douglas, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, from the President and Vice-President of King's College, Windsor, and from the Trustees of the School, over which he presided in that province before his coming to New Jersey, are of the most honorable character. An intimate personal acquaintance with him gives us the highest confidence in his fidelity and success. We know of no place more desirable as a residence for children, than Bordentown; and we commend the School, under Mr. Arnold's direction, to the most liberal patronage.—Ed. Missionary.

BORDENTOWN ACADEMY.

THE central position of Bordentown, its singularity, its salubrity, and its facility of access from the principal cities in the Union, have long marked it out as a most eligible location for seminaries of learning. For the information of those who have not visited this town, the following extract from the Right Rev. Bishop Dean's last conventional address, is here inserted:—"There is certainly no place in the whole country, better fitted for the establishment and support of schools and seminaries of learning, than Bordentown. Most beautiful for situation, proverbial for health, at the head of steamboat navigation, on the Delaware, and accessible twice in every day from New York, and from Philadelphia, the ground has but to be broken up to ensure the most abundant harvest." The Reverend Mr. Arnold, A. M. of the University of Windsor, (Nova Scotia,) respectfully announces to the public, that arrangements have lately been completed for the establishment of a boarding, and day school here, which, (God willing,) will be ready for the reception of pupils on the first day of May. The school rooms are situated near the back of the Delaware, more than sixty feet above the surface of the water, surrounded by a beautiful and convenient area for gymnastic exercises, and commanding an extensive prospect of the river and surrounding country, which, in beauty, richness, and variety of scenery is not surpassed by any in America. The school rooms are large and commodious, and the dormitories, which are spacious and airy, are sufficiently numerous to contain a hundred boarders. The whole establishment is every way adapted to its destined purpose. Mr. Arnold is happy in having in a member of his own family, a lady who has been long accustomed to the domestic care of youth, and who, from her amiable character and mild disposition, is peculiarly qualified for this office, while her natural and tender fondness for children will lead her almost spontaneously to use every means to promote the health, comfort, and convenience of the pupils. The most able and accomplished teachers will be employed to instruct in the various branches of useful and ornamental knowledge; and will the moral of the pupils fail to receive that watchful attention which is due to their paramount importance,—"for what is good learning without good morals?" The system of government will be mild and parental, but sufficiently energetic to preserve perfect order and regularity. If any pupil shall be found irreclaimable by arguments of reason or moderate correction, notice will immediately be given to his parents of the necessity for his removal from the school. There will be two vacations in each year, the first of four weeks, commencing on the first Monday in October, the second, of the last two weeks in April. It is not deemed necessary to enter here into a more minute detail of the prospective operation of this school, any to enumerate specifically the subjects, which will on different occasions and at various periods attract the attention of teachers or pupils much less is it thought expedient to call the public attention to any peculiar talents which Mr. A. may think himself to possess for developing and cultivating the talent faculties of the youthful mind. After all that can be said, the public confidence or rejection must depend on the teacher's success. Mr. Arnold has leave to refer to the gentlemen whose names are annexed; and who, either from personal knowledge, authentic documents, or credible report from others, are qualified to give information of the result of his former experiments in teaching, both in the United States and British America.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition, payable quarterly in advance, \$150.
Boarding includes board, lodging and washing.
Tuition, the ordinary branches of an English and Classical education.
Instruction in Foreign Languages, and in the branches of ornamental knowledge, at the usual prices.
Each pupil will be expected to furnish his own coat, mattress, bedding, and towels.

REFERENCES.

Right Rev. George W. Doane, D. D. Bishop of New Jersey.
Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of New York.
Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.
Rev. W. Berrien, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, N. Y.
Rev. M. H. Henderson, Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.
Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, Philadelphia.
General W. B. Burlington.
D. B. Ryall, Esq., Freehold N. J.
John L. McKnight, Esq.; W. W. Norcross, Esq.; Capt. McCall, Dr. Dubarry, and Capt. Shippen, Bordentown.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN,

who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.
WM. A. LEAVY.
Lexington, April, 22.—16-4f

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Spring supplies of MERCHANDISE. To Country Merchants the usual inducements will be offered.
J. TILFORD & Co.
No. 49, Main street.

N. B. A LARGE supply of Ingrain and Venetian CARPETINGS, BOLTING CLOTHS, FLOWERED PAPER for Rooms and Passages, &c. &c.
J. T. & Co.
Lexington, March 28, 1835—14-6f

MR. LYTLE'S SPEECH.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION, May 22, 1834.

MR. LYTLE, of Ohio, rose and addressed the assembly as follows: Mr. President, I should not have presumed to have occupied the attention of this enlightened body, if it were not for a long personal as well as political acquaintance with the distinguished individual, who has this day been presented as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and the unexpected character of the opposition it has met with from a single state. The manifestations of good feeling, with which such nomination has been received from all parts of the assembly, the fairness of the circumstances under which it was made, induced the hope that an undivided acquiescence in the vote at first so general would have closed the deliberations of this assembly with exultation and harmony. Sir, I was amazed—I was shocked—from my knowledge of the man, as well as from the demonstration of good feeling that prevailed in this house, to hear the "democracy" of "old Tennessee" questioned! Sir, it is true, as has been remarked by the eloquent gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Holt,) that he is not apt to draw subtle or refined distinctions upon the great subjects of national policy. It is also true, sir, that his heart is sometimes apt to get the better of his head, and in the plenitude of his good feeling sometimes he may run counter to his better judgment; but, to say the least of it, it is a worthy error. It can fasten upon him nothing like corruption—nothing like treachery—nothing like distrust with the democracy of this nation.

But, sir, I would rather look to the whole history of a man's life, his deeds and his actions, than to a single isolated act, by which to test his democracy. I would rather address myself to the undivided wounds of the veteran soldier, made, sir, in the defence of the liberties of his country as a volunteer, throwing himself uncalculated and unbidden into the breach, to repel the invaders of his native land, and attempt to conquer him, as cherishing well settled and fixed opinions of an obnoxious character, where the inference is to be formed from a single casual vote. Nearly thirty years has that man been the mere servant of his district. Sir, it was but the other day that I heard him make an appeal for his last time to his constituents. He told them that he had served them twenty eight years, and he wished only to make it the "round number of thirty" before he left them; after which he had no more to do with them any longer; and they will sustain him without position—one whose representative term has been longer than any other living man can boast of; and who is now emphatically the patriarch of the House.

But, sir, he has not been the exclusive servant of a single district. There is scarcely a poor man in the country, a veteran soldier of the land, or an injured son of the sea, who does not make R. M. Johnson, the organ of communications in appearing either to Congress or to the Departments for the satisfaction of claims which they have, or may have upon it for remuneration. He has ever been a slave to the people of these United States. He has been less of a party man—less of a sectional man in the course of his legislative duties, than any other that I know; but he has been the friend of the whole people—truly a hard working and emphatically the people's man! He has not only the scars upon a battle-battered body to plead his cause; but he has the untarnished record of an unbroken term of service for nearly thirty years in the course of his legislative duties, his democracy, and his sustained patriotism. These, sir, are the evidences which we proudly, fearlessly, present to our too incredulous friends, the democracy of Virginia!

But let us examine the imputations made against Richard M. Johnson, in reference to the Bank of the United States. I sat near him for the last two years in Congress, and with undivided determination, both in public and in private, he always expressed the same opinion of unwavering hostility to that institution—an opinion long entertained and cherished. Turn to the Journals of Congress, scrutinize them, and then let gentlemen, if they can, bring up any thing against the policy of Richard M. Johnson upon this subject. I challenge them to do so, and I will, sir, then then the principles of the old Dominion and those of Colonel Johnson are identical, they go hand in hand together.

He has also gone with General Jackson upon matters of internal improvement. The only difference I know of between them, was that of the Maysville road, and Colonel Johnson, in his views upon that subject, was in the course of the country, and he has an interest that a delegate from Kentucky would naturally feel, and what was common to the whole delegation from that State. Nay, more than that, if rumor is to be accredited, it had not the perfect and unanimous approbation of the cabinet. The truth is, we are all running wild on that subject, and but for the cool sagacity and intrepid firmness of the old Executive, we should all be in a very bad way. When, however, he heard from the President the objections he entertained, but which had not been before presented to him he acquiesced. If he had deserted General Jackson at that time, and arrayed himself against the opposition, then indeed might gentlemen have had good ground for complaint. But what was the course of Richard M. Johnson; he was with us afterwards, as he was before, and is now, and dear to him as that measure was at first, to the belief that the vital interests of his constituents was concerned in it, he was willing to abandon it, and did acquiesce in the will of the Union, and in the principles contained in the veto message. Sir, the Democracy of Richard M. Johnson cannot be questioned. I had hoped, from the unanimity which characterized the deliberations of this body, and from the great magnanimity displayed by the delegations from the different States assembled here, that objection would have come from any quarter rather than from that of Virginia, they are placed in an attitude of great delicacy. They have presented a man who is dear to the balance of the Union as he is, I undertake to say, to the Old Dominion itself, and I rejoiced to hear the gentleman from North Carolina (Gen. 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GAZETTE.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

ANDREW JACKSON.
"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a way unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—*Col. Johnson at the Thames Dinner.*

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
If honorable words received in the service of one's country, constitute any claim to the admiration and gratitude of his fellow citizens, the distinguished name we place at the head of this article, has perhaps more of these to exhibit than any other person now alive in the United States. Richard M. Johnson, who has been nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, was born in Kentucky, in 1781. He is now in the fifty-fourth year of his age—in robust health—and has been for nearly thirty years actively and efficiently engaged in the public service.

After having received a liberal education, he qualified himself for the bar, and immediately entered upon the duties of his profession, under the most flattering prospects. Before he attained his majority, he was elected to the Legislature, and distinguished himself by the display of unusual and useful talents which have marked his whole career.

While yet under the age of five and twenty, he was elected a member of Congress, and took his seat in that body in October, 1807—where, we believe, he has continued to sit ever since, and where he has rendered as many important services to his fellow citizens as any other individual in the United States.

His politics were always sternly and truly democratic—he was identified with that great party from his first appearance in public life, and it will be seen that there have been a stability and consistency in his course, which have marked the career of few if any of our public men. He was the firm and unflinching supporter of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison—and with what energy and enthusiasm this veteran and patriotic discharged his duty to his country during the war of 1812, it will be the duty of the future historian to record. He voted for the war, and he gallantly shed his blood in the field to bring it to a speedy and glorious termination.

He had early shown with what readiness he was prepared to fly to the standard of his country. In 1802, before he was of age, he had volunteered his services to march to New Orleans—when that port, in violation of an existing treaty, was closed against the citizens of the United States. He was in the summer of 1812 he raised a volunteer regiment, and marched at its head to the relief of Fort Wayne—the march was a long and arduous one, and although no decisive military operations took place, still the example of Col. Johnson and the gallant men under his command, animated his fellow citizens, and inspired them with that patriotic spirit which carried us triumphantly through the war. His conduct during the expedition, both as an officer and a man, was such as to merit the highest encomiums.

Military operations being closed, Col. Johnson hastened to Washington and took his seat in the Congress of 1813, and manfully supported the administration, in every measure deemed necessary to prosecute the war with vigor. Having obtained permission to raise a regiment of a thousand and mounted volunteers, he hastened home immediately after the adjournment of Congress, to carry that important scheme into effect.

The reputation which he had acquired enabled him to accomplish the undertaking in a few weeks. He immediately marched to the frontiers, and shared freely in all the dangers and glories of the campaign of 1813. The distinguished part he took in the battle of the Thames, one of the most important of the war, will never be forgotten by his countrymen. It was in that battle that he, with his own hand, the formidable Indian Chief Tecumseh. The British forces were completely routed, and General Proctor, a cruel and relentless enemy, was forced with a few dragoons, to save himself by flight. Colonel Johnson was wounded in several places—and *received five balls either passed through his clothes or penetrated his body.*

The victory of the Thames put an end to the war on the North Western frontier, and relieved our citizens from the combined ferocity of the British and Indians. The wounds Col. Johnson received in the battle were so severe that his life was for a long time despaired of.

His health continued for some months in a precarious state—but such was his devotion to the public service, that he resolved while he was still young, to proceed to Washington and resume his seat. He arrived there in February, 1813, and was received with the utmost cordiality by persons of both parties.

He continued his congressional labors till the war was brought to a close, and sustained all the measures that the exigencies of the times required, with the same firmness in the councils of the nation, that he had displayed in the field.

Our spaces will not permit us to enumerate the many important legislative labors that have marked the career of this distinguished veteran and patriot. We shall, however, be pardoned for enumerating the following:

No public document has ever excited more universal attention and admiration, than Col. Johnson's Report on the Sunday Mail. It was laid before the public in 1829. Great excitement prevailed at the time, and powerful efforts were made to prevent the transmission of the mail on Sunday. Colonel Johnson's able and conclusive Report, however, settled the question forever; and since that time no serious effort has been made to prevent the mail from reaching its destination on Sunday. His report also in favor of abolishing imprisonment for debt, has been generally and justly admired. It is a powerful argument and is marked with that candor, sincerity and humanity, which have always been characteristic of his author.

Such is a very imperfect outline of Richard M. Johnson, who has been nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States. The great democratic party with which he has always acted, and with which he is completely identified, will, we trust, hereafter declare by a triumphant majority, that this veteran soldier—covered with honorable wounds received in defence of his country—and this experienced and upright legislator, is worthy of the station for which he has been named as a candidate.

From the Low Advertiser.

DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

There is an incident connected with the battle of the Thames, which has engaged the public attention to a degree, although disproportionate to its importance, that dictates investigation. In the activity of the public to possess the circumstances of this transaction, there has been as great a variety in the relation, as in the dissolution of the long Parliament by Oliver Cromwell. Political acerbities have also mingled their bitter waters with this historical incident, mixed as it confessedly is, with the dim and uncertain lights of a battle field. The writer feels none of these extrinsic and sinister influences, he brings a mind to the examination free from every infusion of political feeling, and bent upon ascertaining the truth, as exactly as the testimony in his possession may enable him.

On the morning of the 5th of October, 1813,

the Americans under the command of Gen. Harrison, after crossing the river Thames, in Upper Canada, came to a beach forest without any clearing, and for the first two miles, near to the bank of the river, a swamp commenced parallel with the river, at the distance of two or three hundred yards. The intermediate space was dry, but the trees were tolerably thick, the ground was in many places clear of underbrush. Between the large swamp sweeping round the left, and the generally passable for horses. Across the first interval of firm and timbered ground the British force, "about 845 strong," were drawn up in two lines and in open order. The Indians, commanded by Tecumseh, or Tecumthe, occupied the large swamp to the right of the British, and curving in towards the American line. This was arranged in two divisions, under Brigadier Generals Trotter and King, in the rear of each other, with a reserve under Brigadier General Chiles, the whole commanded by Major General Henry. At right angles to this division, and facing the swamp, was General Desha's division. In the angle or corner, as it has been termed, between the troops of Desha and the division of Henry, was stationed the venerable Governor Shelby, having the command of the Kentucky militia, which formed the mass of the army. The Governor was second in command to Gen. Harrison alone.

In this position of the opposing forces, which have been contending for the north western frontier of the U. S. and the control of the Indians for the last two years; Gen. Harrison directed Colonel Richard M. Johnson, (who commanded a regiment of mounted infantry of unequalled efficiency) to form his men into two lines opposite to the enemy, and on the advance of the British, to attack them on the left. On approaching the British line, a wagoner was captured and brought to the commanding General, to communicate information of the enemy. In addition to this intelligence, and just as the general officers were receiving their last orders, Col. Wood of the engineers, came up to the General and communicated the important fact that the British line, instead of being formed in close order, as usual, was formed, possibly in mistaken imitation of our open order in fighting Indians, in two open lines. The Gen. questioned Wood particularly about his intelligence, of such decisive military import; he assured his commander that "he would forfeit his head if it were not true." The Colonel Johnson was then asked, if his equipments of rifles and muskets, instead of sabres and pistols, they had ever trained their men to a charge? They both replied they had; and Col. Richard M. Johnson added, if the attack were trusted to the mounted corps, the enemy should be at the General's disposal in thirty minutes. These circumstances combined, induced the American commander to adopt the novel plan of attacking infantry with mounted infantry, which eventuated so honorably to the genius of the General and the honor of American arms. Had not the British troops been drawn up in such an unusual order; had they presented the close array, which is the only reputation of infantry from an attack of cavalry, Gen. Harrison would have been the last officer to direct so rash a departure from military principles.

Orders were then given to Col. Johnson, that instead of taking ground to the left on the advance of the infantry, as he had at first been intended, he should bring on the battle by charging the British line at full speed, as soon as the enemy should give their fire. James Johnson, the volunteer command of the left battalion, yielded to him by his younger brother, though the superior officer, from his strong fraternal regard; while Col. R. M. Johnson took command of the right battalion, the movements of which this statement is alone intended to represent. Previous to making the attack, a foolish and unwarlike man, headed by Col. Richard M. Johnson and Captain Garret Wall, was selected by the former to bring on the battle. This advance formed at the head of the two charging columns, one of which was immediately commanded by Captain James Davidson, (now the respected Treasurer of the Commonwealth), and the other by the Captain James Colburn, who was the Indian line, curving inwards to the American force, as has been mentioned, our men received a most gallant fire from the enemy. So destructive was this charge, that "there was but one man in the front line, who was not either killed or wounded." The men were then ordered to dismount and cover themselves as well as they could from the enemy's fire. They did so; Col. Johnson and Dr. Theobalds were alone on horseback. During the heat of this fire, which lasted for about half an hour, Colonel Johnson observed a fine looking chief, by whose orders the Indian line seemed to advance or retreat. The thought instantly occurred to him, that the death of this chief might have great influence on the action, if not determine it. The Colonel then pressed forward in the direction of the Indian commander, but found himself obstructed by the head or lap of a fallen tree. As he urged his horse over the branches, they snapped, and this was the last of the attention of the Indian, to his approaching assailant. At the same instant, the chief discharged his rifle at the Colonel, who received the ball in the right hand. Our gallant officer, wounded as he was in the hip, the leg and in the left arm, still pressed on his antagonist, who likewise rushed to meet the Colonel, with uplifted tomahawk. In this position of the adversaries, Colonel Johnson fired his pistol and lodged his contents in the Indian's breast; he fell and expired. The horse which bore the Colonel, was now so wounded, that she was just able to carry her rider into the lines, when she dropped dead, just as the Colonel was taken off, and laid for dead at the foot of a tree. So far, there is no variance in the statements of this part of the battle, as they represent Colonel Johnson engaged in the very foremost part of the danger in advance of the front line, and at what hazard, his wounded limbs will record to the latest moment of his existence. The vexed question now arises, who was the Indian killed where Col. Johnson was confessedly fighting, and most gallantly. Was it Tecumseh or was it some other Indian?

On this point, there is satisfactory proof that it was Tecumseh; and that he was killed when Col. Johnson was seen fighting with the enemy. Col. Wall, accompanied Anthony Shane, a half breed, who acted as Indian interpreter, and who had examined the body of an Indian slain by his chief. The two aids were yet bleeding, while the body was examining. Shane was asked his opinion of the body before him—he replied that "it was, in his opinion, Tecumseh; but he could tell better if the blood was washed from his face." Shane had known Tecumseh from his childhood; he had become lame from some accident in early life. This interpreter, with such means of identifying in his power, pronounced the dead chief before him as the celebrated leader. The place where the body was found confirms the inference, that this was the chief who had been killed by Col. Johnson. It was as Major Wall states "in a position of the body, which the dead horse of the former bore. His wounds (meaning those of the body recognized as Tecumseh's) were bleeding when I first saw him." The nature of the wound and direction of the buckshot wounds, in addition to the one made by a bullet, all coincide with the facts, that Col. Johnson had discharged a pistol while on horseback; and that it had been loaded with one ball and three buckshot. But should any of these corroborative circumstances not be deemed conclusive, can any doubt remain upon a candid mind, when he finds, as Shane always said in his lifetime, that "the killed Tecumseh, described Col. Johnson and the horse he rode."?

Now, although the long and faithful public services of Col. Johnson, both in the Senate and in the field, derive but slight enhancement from this gallant exploit, and while his plume of public honors is nothing with fulness, he might easily dispense with this addition to his fame; still it is his right, therefore, let justice be done.

At the same time, the author cannot suppress his sense of the injudicious friendship, of all attempts to separate the fame and services of General Harrison and Colonel Johnson; both have deserved well of their country, in veteran services.

They will go down to posterity, inseparably connected with the important victory of the Thames—the one as commanding general, the other as the unrivalled executor of orders. They will go down the placid stream of immortality with the victor of Erie, and the great Governor of Kentucky. And is it not sufficient honor for any man, to be associated in all future ages with Perry and Shelby in the service of the North American Republic? Can ambition, that "infirmary of noble minds" desire more? Let, then, the lovers of their country and the admirers of all her sons who build up her glory and renown, unite to discountenance every attempt to separate them, whom a common country have united. Those whom God and country have knit together, let no man put asunder.

Before closing this rapid sketch of an interesting passage in our annals, permit me to observe, that the battle of the Thames seems, after a contest of two centuries between the white and red men on this side of the Mississippi, to have ended the war. For the first time, during this long war of conflicting states of society, the battle was fought on the northern side of the great lakes, which had seemed to be another Atlantic between the Indian and the civilized man. But the efforts of Tecumseh, like those of his great and noble predecessors, Pontiac, Conestoga, and Little Turtle, were vain. The tomahawk can no longer be raised to any alarming extent. The power of the red man is broken forever: the source of the devastations and bloodshed which has poured over the Ohio valley, is dried up. This beautiful region, from the farthest north to the Gulf of Mexico, is henceforth to know the peace and religion. My, then, sweet and beautiful fruits, arts, virtues and happiness give new proof of the superiority of civilization to barbarous and average licentiousness! In conclusion, the author observes, that the originals of the annexed certificates can be seen by application to the Editors of the Advertiser.

From the Albany Argus.

COLONEL JOHNSON.

The federal batteries, which for the last eight years have been directed against General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, double-shotted, and with all sorts of missiles, are now turned upon Colonel Johnson. So long as the gallant hero of the Thames was not in nomination for the Vice Presidency, and so long as the opposition flattered themselves with the hope that he might be persuaded or deceived into their embraces, either by a direct alliance, or indirectly through Judge White and his associates, the language of the federal journals towards him was rather that of eulogy or compliment than of disparagement and censure. But now that he is the regularly nominated candidate of the democracy, presented for the popular suffrage by the delegates from the states, by a preponderant vote, and with great although not entire unanimity, he is the subject of aspersion and assault in every form of gross personal and political hostility.

Fortunately for the character of our public men and the welfare of the country, such attacks rarely fail to react upon their authors. The great body of the people are moved by honest and generous impulses; and in a just and generous spirit, they come, with more confiding zeal and with redoubled energies, to the vindication of a fellow citizen who is the particular object of federal obloquy and aspersion. The popular upsurge, under such circumstances, is in aratio with the virulence of the attack, and the want of decency and truth by which it is characterized. The case of Colonel Johnson will add another to the exhibitions of the popular feeling in this respect, and neither rebuke to the labors and misrepresentations of the opposition.

We annex a correction of one of the allegations of the opposition against Col. Johnson. It comes from a source undoubted responsibility—a highly respectable citizen of Kentucky, and a personal friend and near neighbor of Col. J. It meets, it will be perceived, the statements from hostile quarters, and the admissions of friends—admissions made undoubtedly from the belief that at least some portion of the charges of the opposition were entitled to credit.

West Point, June 6, 1835

To the Editor of the Argus,

Sir—I in the "Newburgh Telegraph" of the 4th inst. I observe an article designed for a reply to the attacks of the opposition on the domestic relations of Col. Johnson: The paragraph in question, which was evidently well meant, assumes it to be true that gentleman is really a married man, and likely to suffer much humiliation from these outrages of the newspapers. As other journals entertain similar impressions, I think it but an act of justice to rectify them, and to state for their information that Colonel Johnson never was married, and that he has no wife, or reputed wife. The female about whom these libels have been written has long since passed that "hour of whence no traveller returns"—and is not therefore, under any circumstances, a fit subject for newspaper controversy. The discussion can conduce nothing to the public instruction, or add to the benefit of private morals. The editor of the "Telegraph," I am sure, will correct the erroneous impression with the utmost satisfaction.

We have pretty distinct indications already, that some of the opposition presses, with characteristic decency and fairness, will press this subject into their service as an offensive weapon in the approaching canvass. What else can we expect from an institution, [the Bank] which enters the field surrounded with trained bands of Swiss—those mercenaries who make a war of politics, and who fight for plunder? The spirit of him who reposes at Monticello, and at whose summons the united democracy of America once moved, as well as the man who "fills the measure of his country's glory," have been no strangers to the tender mercies of an opposition press. Can Col. Johnson look for an exemption from their licensed censures? He might as soon expect to see the course of the planets arrested, or a suspension of the tides. This exception will be granted to him on one condition only—to abandon the front ranks of the peoples' cause, and compromise the principles which, for thirty years, he has nearly beggared himself to uphold.

But the intrepid soldier who was first in the combat—who threw himself where the blows fell thickest and heaviest, and struck the Colossus of the enemy down amidst flashing scalping knives and tomahawks, must surely be reserved for a nobler sacrifice than to amuse those who live by caricaturing the public men of the country. For my part, I say, let them go on—they gnaw a file—the hero of the Thames will never cower before the troops of the goose-quill.

As the near neighbor, and personal friend of Col. Johnson, I take the liberty of making this correction, believing it will be acceptable to the great mass of the community, who will not countenance injustice to that gentleman.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS J. PEW.

Horrible.—We doubt if the annals of crime in our country, can furnish a parallel to the following account of the fiend-like atrocities perpetrated on the body of a young female, by two slaves, in Baldwin county, Alabama. The statement was published in the Mobile papers, at the request of the Grand Jury of Baldwin county, in order to allay the excitement which had been raised in consequence of the negroes, after trial and conviction, having been seized by the populace, and burned to death.

On or about the twenty fifth day of February last, two Orphan Children, one a girl of twelve years of age, and the other a boy of nine, were ascertained to be missing; they had been at school and had left in the afternoon for the purpose of returning home. An unavailing search was made for them by the family, and the next day the neighborhood was collected and the search continued for several days. No vestige, however, could be found of them and their fate seemed to be involved in impenetrable mystery.

About four weeks afterwards, as two young ladies just at night-fall, were returning home on horseback from a visit, a naked negro rushed from a thicket and attempted to seize by the bridle one of their horses. They sprang from the road, alarmed at such a sight, and one of the young ladies fell, the other attempted flight. The negro pursued, and just as he had overtaken her, he perceived that the other was endeavoring with wonderful presence of mind, to regain her horse. He immediately quitted the object of his first pursuit and before he could return, the other young lady had remounted and the alarm was then given, but he made his escape. Suspicions were fixed on two slaves, one belonging to the father of the young ladies and raised in the family with them, the other owned at some distance, but at work in the neighborhood. In the course of the examination, it was ascertained that there was reason to believe that they had been the murderers of the two children who had been missing, and they subsequently confessed the fact separately from each other, and agreeing in the most minute particulars; and the whole was afterwards confirmed by the appearance of the bodies, which were found in the places indicated by them.

It appears that they met the children on the approach of night on their return from school, and attempted to ravish the girl, but from her tender years could not fully accomplish the infernal deed, without the aid of a knife, which they used. After violating the child, notwithstanding her piteous entreaties to spare her life, and permit her to return to her friends, they cut her head from her body, one of them holding her to prevent her screams, while the other cut her throat and neck to the bone—and both together wringing her head off!! They again violated the mutilated body, and tying it up with brick bats sunk it in a pond of water not far from the scene of the bloody transaction; the boy was murdered by beating his skull to pieces with brick-bats, and his body was disposed of in the same manner. After having thus secured themselves, they returned to their places of abode, and remained unsuspected, until the time when the attempt was made on the two young ladies, which was so unfortunately frustrated.

How public vengeance should have slept so long as to permit such fiends to have a trial is difficult to conceive; such, however, was the case: a Court was organized under the laws of the country, a jury empanelled, and counsel heard, and a verdict of Guilty was brought. As the Court pronounced the only sentence known to the law—the smothered flame burst forth. The laws of the country had never conceived that crimes could be perpetrated with such peculiar circumstances of barbarity, and had therefore provided no adequate punishment. Their lives were justly forfeited to the laws of the country, but the peculiar circumstances demanded that the ordinary punishment should be departed from—they were seized, taken to the place where they had perpetrated the act, and burned to death.

The undersigned respectfully request, that the above may be entered in the records of this Court, and that the same may be published in the several papers printed in Mobile.

Lee Slaughter, Foreman,
J. Johns,
S. Brins,
W. Wilson,
Gerald Byrne,
Joel McDavid,
John Denton,
David J. Shackelford.

Florida Scenery.—The Jacksonville (East Florida) Courier, May 14th, gives an enchanting picture of the progress of vegetation in that delicious climate. The

destruction of the orange groves is forgotten in the scene of verdure and blossoms, and coming fruits that every where smile over the landscape. The towering magnolia, the pride of the Florida woods, is arrayed in its gorgeous flowers, and shedding its sweet fragrance through the air. The corn is already more than 7 feet high, and as to caloric, the editor says, they could spare enough to warm all New England.

The Franklin Circuit Court commenced its term on Monday last. The trial of John U. Waring for the murder of Saml. Q. Richardson, was taken up, and on motion of the prisoner, the sheriff and his deputies were set aside and the Coroner of the county appointed to summon the venire in the case. Up to the time of this paper going to press, nothing has been done in the case except summoning a venire.

Thomas Marshall and Francis Johnson Esqs. appear for the prisoner. The prosecution is conducted by Mason Brown Esq. Commonwealth's Attorney, and Lewis Sanders Jun. Esq.—Frankfort Argus.

THE FEDERAL COURT.

The 7th Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Kentucky, closed its spring term on yesterday. The term has been principally occupied by the trials of the various indictments which were found by the Grand Jury at the late November term against Thomas Triplett Esq. There were four indictments, charging him with perjury, forgery, suborning of perjury, making false papers, &c. &c. &c., for the purpose of defrauding the Treasury of the United States of large sums of money in the names of Capt. John Bailey and Capt. Thomas Triplett. Upon one indictment he was found guilty, on two others the jury acquitted him, and the fourth was dismissed by the district attorney. The prisoner was on bail during the term, until verdict rendered, and then he was committed to custody. He was ally and zealously defended by his counsel James Huggins Esq., and was prosecuted with great ability by the district attorney, Lewis Sanders Jr., Esq. A great variety and number of legal points were raised, argued and decided in the progress of these trials.

On yesterday the prisoner by order was brought into the court by the Marshal, when sentence was pronounced upon him by his Honor Justice McLean the presiding Judge. It is as follows:

That the prisoner be confined in the jail of Fayette county, for the space of five years, and pay to the United States a fine of five dollars, and the costs of this prosecution.

The law of Congress affecting the case directs the court to inflict a punishment of imprisonment not exceeding five years, and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars; or confinement in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years. The presiding Judge announced that the court had been induced to inflict the milder punishment from consideration of the delicate health of the prisoner, and the suggestion of the district attorney that he would be gratified at such being the judgement of the court; as well as from respect to the respectable circle of friends and relations of the prisoner.—Frankfort Argus.

Divide and Conquer.—The Star advises the Whigs to have no particular candidate for the Presidency. It says that it has encouraged the nomination of Mr. Webster in the north, Mr. White in the south, and Mr. Clay and General Harrison in the West, and it is willing to encourage any other candidate that may spring up in any section of the country. Take away Mr. Webster, and Mr. Van Buren will get the north; take away White, and he will the south, and take away Clay and Harrison, and he will get the west; so that the poor Whigs cannot make a single move without helping the Democratic cause. Was there ever anything more amusing than the shifts to which they are compelled to resort? The old fashioned doctrine that in unity there is strength, is scouted by the Star. Let us have a few more Richmonds in the field. We begin to fear that there will be more Whig candidates, than Whig voters.—N. Y. Times.

Caucus vs Caucus.—We perceive that the Nullifiers are holding caucuses in some of the Southern States, at which they invariably nominate Judge White and then resolve that caucus nominations are anti-republican and not to be endured! The consistency of the federalists is just of a piece with that of the nullies. In 1831 they held a national convention at Baltimore and nominated Clay and Sargent for President and Vice President, and the same year the "young men" of that party held a national convention at Washington and endorsed over the nomination. Now they consider a national convention a dreadful thing—calculated to subvert the liberties of the people and enable the President to nominate his successor! But the case is altered. Then it was the federalists who held a convention—now it is the democrats.—N. Hampshire Patriot.

It is stated in the foreign journals that the Indemnity voted by the French Deputies is not to be paid, until certain offensive paragraphs in the President's Message are explained! What have the French government to do with the President's Message? It was not addressed to them, but to the American Congress, and we might as well call on them to explain certain offensive expressions made use of by the Deputies in discussing the question, as they to demand explanations of language used by the President in communicating with Congress. Old Hick-

ory will not eat his own words, depend upon it, whether the French pay the 25,000,000 francs or not.—N. Hampshire Patriot.

A few days ago the wife of Mr. Oliver Bunting, of Washington township, in this county, presented her husband with three fine sons. They are all in good health and doing well; and if there is any truth in the old adage—that "as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined"—they are strong Van Burens.

Since writing the above, we have learned that the boys are named Jackson, Van Buren, and Benton.—Zanesville Democratic Union.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

HYMN TO THE STARS.

BY D. MARTIN.
Ye burning banners of God!
Ye glittering lights that never die!
That pace the realms by seraphs' tread!
And hold our way watch on high!
And circling heaven's Eternal King,
Ye dwell—his glorious fashioning!
Creations saw your timeless birth,
When from your own clear sapphire skies,
Ye looked upon the vernal earth—
An everlasting paradise!
And seemed to mock with silent gaze,
Nature's green garb and tulleous lays!

Since then ye've read the world's black page,
And seen a stream sublime,
Roll its dark waters o'er an age
Of countless years of time!
In whose deep, dark, unrelenting career,
Earth hides her mighty, as in grave!

Life's wasting—but ye still shine on,
And seem to us to tower
The light upon the horizon
Of eternity's black sea—
Pointing to the sun-lit far off west,
Where all immortal spirits rest!

A TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A Teacher who can come well recommended, will meet with a good situation by immediate application to
JNO. M. CONN,
Near Centreville, Bourbon County, Ky.
June 20, 1835—24-31

DOCTORS

ATCHER AND BELL,

HAVING located themselves permanently in Lexington, tender their services to the citizens of this place, and adjoining country. They may at all times be found in their shop on Main street, except when professionally engaged.
Lex. June 20, 1835—24-1f

NOTICE,

TO persons having business with the Patent Office. The Patent Law directs, that "every inventor, before he presents his petition to the Secretary of State, signifying his desire of obtaining a patent, shall pay into the Treasury thirty dollars, and take duplicate receipts, one of which he shall deliver to the Secretary of State, when he presents his petition."

It has been the practice in many cases, to send the money above mentioned to the Secretary of State, or to the Superintendent of the Patent Office, but in future, all applications for patents will conform to the directions of the law on the subject, and make the required payments into the Treasury.

It will be a compliance with the law, in this respect, to pay the money to the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or to his credit in any one of the selected deposite banks. The receipts should state by whom the payment is made, as for what object.

As a notice to this effect was published on the 31st of October last, sufficient time has elapsed for its being known to those interested.—Therefore, fees for patents which may be sent to the Secretary of State or Superintendent to the Patent Office, after the 1st of May, will be returned.

Fees for copies of patents, specifications, or drawings, or for recording assignments, should be transmitted to the Superintendent of the Patent Office, in coin, where they amount to less than five dollars, as bank notes under that sum will not be received.
JOHN FORSYTH,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
April 1, 1835.

The newspapers authorized to publish the laws will insert this notice weekly three times, and send their accounts to the Superintendent of the Patent Office.
May 20, 1835—24-3w

REFORMED PRACTICE

OF

MEDICINE.

Drs. J. B. DAY and V. F. HARRIS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of practicing medicine in Lexington, and the adjacent country. Their shop is on Main-Street, directly opposite Brennan's (formerly Postelwaite's) Hotel, where they may be found at all times except when absent on professional business.

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public, that our principle and practice are essentially different from the ordinary medical course, and also from the Thompsonian or Steaming plan. We practice according to the principles of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States, as taught at its Colleges in New York and Warrington, Ohio, discarding all the preparations of mercury, antimony and other poisonous minerals so much used by physicians of the present day, and which are so deleterious to the human system; using in their stead vegetable remedies, far more powerful in removing disease, and which leave the constitution uninjured. The experience of others, as well as our own in an extensive practice several years, has fully proved that mineral medicines internally, are entirely unnecessary in the treatment of any disease, and we believe there are but few of those who have taken them, who will hesitate to say that they are injurious, uncertain and dangerous in their operation.

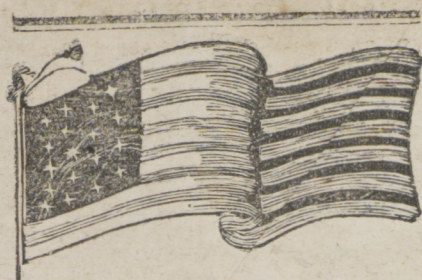
As to the Thompsonian system, we admit that it contains some good remedies, but it is entirely too limited, too heating or stimulating, and steam is too frequently and indiscriminately used.

We use no preparations of medicines which are numbered, and for which there is a patent right. Further, we believe that no man can make a good physician, without a knowledge of the anatomy of the human system, and every other branch of medical science. We presume it is generally known that Thompsonians deny the necessity of such knowledge.

Having made a candid statement of our principles, and the course we intend to pursue, we ask those afflicted with disease, to pause, and choose between remedial agents drawn from Nature's garden, powerful in removing disease, but safe in their operation; and poisonous minerals, which so often destroy the lives or future health of those who take them.

J. F. HARRIS.

P. S. For a further knowledge of our principles, &c. we refer our friends to a medical work published by Dr. W. Beach, consisting of three large volumes, the title of which is "Beach's American Practice." It can be seen either at a shop, or at Skillman's book store, with a list of its numerous recommendations by physicians of the highest standing both in Europe and America.
J. B. DAY.
Lexington, June 5, 1835.—22-3m



The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1835.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

RICHARD H. HAWES, of Clarke.
CHILTON ALLAN, do

STATE SENATE.

ROGER QUARLES.
AARON K. WOOLLEY.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
THOMAS A. RUSSELL,
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, jr.
JACOB HUGHES,
ROBERT INNES,
JOHN CURD.

We are authorized to announce Col. HARVEY PREWITT a candidate to represent the county of Jessamine in the next Legislature of this State. Col. P. is an unwavering Jackson Democrat, and as such, deserves the undeviating and uniform support of the party. Gentlemen who cannot adhere to the principles recently avowed by the Baltimore Convention in nominating Mr. Van Buren and Col. R. M. Johnson, had better go over to the Wiggins and give their favorites a lift—an open enemy is far better than a concealed friend. We want no dealing in a double sense. Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing.

Some men are very particular with regard to morals, like Esop—but take great care to attach to their fables such morals as best suit their then purposes.

We have been informed that some of our Jackson friends in Jessamine have been induced not to support Dr. Price, on account of his pledging himself to vote for Letcher in preference to Harlan, when it was entirely uncertain whether Maj. Moore would be announced a candidate, in the event of which, he would have given him, Maj. M. his firm support. How many of the Jackson party as well as the Wiggins commit themselves in the same way. Dr. P., when prompt action with the party required it, was never found wanting. This is more than some can say for themselves—do you take?

We invite the attention of our readers to the article on the first page of our today's paper under the title of "London Gin Shops," it will give them an idea of European city life, and may serve to show how unfortunately our cities, great and small, are bent on the same folly.—The ruin which has followed the attempts to over shine in London awaits every other country.

We publish to-day three documents—the first intended as a burlesque on Mr. Van Buren—the second his answer to the Committee appointed to advise him of his nomination—the third, Judge Weite's letter to the Tennessee delegation. We think the hit would have been much better at White, as his letter is made up of the very stuff that is contained in the imaginary letter of Van Buren.

The letter actually written by Mr. Van Buren, is a highly interesting one and quite satisfactory.

Splendid plate to Daniel Webster.—"The friends of this gentleman in Boston some six months ago, selected a committee of seventy-six to prepare a suitable testimonial of their regard for his worth. They selected for the model, the celebrated Etruscan vase at Warwick Castle, dug up near Rome, and presented by Sir Wm. Hamilton to the Earl of Warwick. It will cost \$1500, and will be manufactured by Mr. Jones. The work upon this massive and truly gorgeous present, commensurate with the comprehensive mind of the distinguished individual to whom it is to be presented, is said to be of great beauty and finish.—Massachusetts Spy.

It is not stated for what services this splendid vase is given.—Mr. Webster rendered on one side of the war of 1812 great services, as the members of the Hartford Convention know, and in the panic war of the Bank of 1834 we all know his services were only sacred to the orator of the west—for which of these wars is the pledge given?

The Rev. Mr. Smith of Kentucky, last week gave a lecture before the Moral Lyceum at Lowell, in which he stated that in Kentucky more than one half of the children of the whites grew up without learning to read and write.—Massachusetts of May 21.

It is desirable that the full meaning of the above Mr. Smith, should be given for the honor of the state.—No one professing the clerical order could be so lost to the laudable virtue of truth, as to make the above statement. If there be such an individual, he should be known and exposed.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The time is near at hand, when the democracy of the country, fresh from the people, will assemble at Baltimore, in convention, to nominate candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States. All the clean shirts and borrowed dickies of the party have been put in requisition for the proud day, and already have many of the faithful put up at Barnum's and the other great hotels, and it may be surrounded with glory.

On the 20th instant, this portion of the democracy, fresh from the people, unpurged, untrammelled, representing the freemen of the Union, yet sworn to nominate Martin Van Buren, on pain of eternal proscription if faithless to that man, will be organized, and after the election of a President, five or six Vice Presidents and a dozen Secretaries, Martin Van Buren will be nominated for the Presidency of the United States; a committee will be appointed to inform him of the fact, when something like the following correspondence will be had on the part of the Vice President and the delegates "fresh from the People."

Baltimore, May 21, 1835.
Sir:—The undersigned, a committee from the Convention of the Democracy of the people, assembled at Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, have the honor to inform you that you have been unanimously selected as a candidate for the first named office. The Committee in behalf of the Convention flatter themselves that you will accede to the wishes of the great Democratic party, and suffer your name to be used, as a talisman, to preserve and perpetuate the proud institutions of our beloved country, and to further the cause of Universal Liberty, and sound democratic principles.

We have the honor to be, With the most profound respect,
[Here follow the signatures of General Thundershold, Major Lighteningfish, and other distinguished individuals of the Convention.]

To this polite note Mr. Van Buren will return a reply after the following manner:

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1835.
Gentlemen,—I have had the honor to receive your unexpected favor of yesterday, and am overcome with the expressions of kindness with which it abounds. That my poor services in the cause of the people, and in defence of the democracy of the country, should have been considered of sufficient consequence to entitle me to your confidence, and elevate me to the condition of a candidate for the suffrages of the American people, for the high post of honor to which you make reference, is to me a circumstance of lively self-gratulation, and teaches me that my poor services and abilities have been overrated by an indulgent people.

The selection you have made, has been unexpected as it certainly was un solicited; and distrustful as I do, my own abilities, I surely should decline the honor you have intended, were I not taught by the illustrious chieftain "whom we all delight to honor," and who has filled the measure of his country's glory, that it is not in the province of the American citizens to solicit or decline an office. And if it should be the spontaneous wish of the American people, that I should succeed the distinguished Jeffersonian Republican who now fills the Presidential chair, it will be my aim as well as a sacred duty, to preserve that character for consistency, frankness and decision, which has thus far marked my public career. Placing myself entirely at the disposal of the "great democratic family," and anxiously looking at the fearful responsibility I am about to assume, I salute you, gentlemen, collectively and individually, with my assurances of profound regard, and beg that you will assure the "Democratic Convention" that I am not insensible of the honor it has done me.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.
Postscript—"Our sufferings is intolerable."

The correspondence will next be read, amid the most "deafening applause," to the Convention—the democracy "fresh from the people," will pay their bills—if they can—pick up their bundles, and return to the ranks of their "democratic" associates, and sing hosannas to the heir apparent. All the presses in the pay of the faithful, will place the name of "Martin Van Buren" at the head of their columns, and the work of glory will be commenced in good earnest. Each of the faithful will strive to outvie the others in fealty and devotion.

Such will be the issue of the Baltimore Convention, composed of delegates "fresh from the people." For all the useful purposes of the party, the Convention might as well be held on Cape Cod as in Baltimore—for no man attends it without being pledged to vote for Martin Van Buren.—Boston Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1834.
Gentlemen,—Your note dated on yesterday was handed me a few minutes since.

I am aware that for some time past my name has been occasionally mentioned, in our own state, and elsewhere for the office you mention. I had never supposed it would be so far acceptable to the

public as to render an application to me necessary, to ascertain my wishes or determination.

Not having taken any pains to ascertain public opinion upon that subject, I am perhaps less acquainted with the sentiments of even our own State than any of my colleagues. As to my own wishes and determination, I have no difficulty in giving you an answer.

I am not conscious that at any moment of my life, I have ever wished to be President of the United States; I have never knowingly uttered a sentence, or done an act, for the purpose of inducing any person to think of me for that distinguished station. When the duties and responsibilities of the office are considered, in my opinion, it is an object more to be avoided than desired. I shall certainly never seek it while I have so little confidence in my own capacity to discharge the duties of it, as I now have. Those for whose benefit it was created have a right to fill it with any citizen they may prefer, provided he is eligible by the Constitution—and the person who would refuse to accept such an office, if offered by the people of the United States, ought to have a much stronger hold upon public opinion than I can ever hope to possess.

My most anxious wish is that, in any use you may think proper to make of my name, you may lose sight of every consideration except the public interest. I have not had any agency in causing it to be used and do not feel that I would be justified in directing the use of it to be discontinued. I can, however, with truth say, that if those political friends who have used it thus far, shall have reason to believe a further use of it will be an injury, instead of a benefit, to the country, and may choose to withdraw it, they will have my hearty concurrence.

I am most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HUGH L. WHITE.

The honorable William Inge, Balto. Peyton, &c.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

We take pleasure in submitting to our readers the following interesting Correspondence. Mr. Van Buren's reply was received by Mr. Stevenson in this city, on Friday last, the morning on which our last paper appeared.—Had it been received the day before, it would have superseded the necessity of the disclaimer, which we made on Friday—viz that we had had no arrangement with Mr. V. in 1839, or at any other time—that we had never pledged to give him our support, &c. &c. Mr. Van Buren goes further in the letter now before us. He challenges both friend and foe—he defies all those who were once his associates, but are now converted into his opponents, to affirm that he has ever solicited their support, or ever sought any arrangement to obtain the nomination, or secure his elevation. This is a bold and manly appeal.—It is worthy of the man, and worthy of the occasion.

But the whole letter breathes the same lofty spirit. Bold and frank as this appeal is, it is not more so than the pledge which he offers, to remove any doubt which may be entertained of his political opinions—if any doubt should exist—by answering on all suitable occasions, the enquiries of his Fellow-Citizens.—For the present, he contents himself with declaring that he is prepared to carry out the principles of the present Administration, and to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson.

He dwells most emphatically upon the value of our institutions—and the "immense stake" which we hold "for the weal or woe of mankind." He pledges himself, if he should be found worthy of the confidence of his countrymen, to watch over the "Union as the palladium of our safety,"—and by a few but masterly strokes of the pencil he delineates the two rules which are essential to its preservation: the 1st is, to exercise the powers which are delegated to the government, "in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love"—and the 2d is, "religiously to abstain from the assumption of such (powers) as have not been delegated by the Constitution." Upon these two great rules, indeed, hang all the Law and the Prophets.

We cordially recommend the whole letter to the attention of the People:
(Copy.)

MAY 23, 1835.

SIR: A Convention of Republican Delegates from various parts of the Union, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, assembled in Baltimore on the 20th instant, and unanimously agreed to present to their country, your name for that of President of the United States. We have been requested to communicate to you this nomination and ask your acceptance of the same. We take pleasure in performing this duty, and respectfully solicit an answer at such time as may suit your convenience to give one.

With sentiments of high esteem and respect, we have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

A. STEVENSON, Pres't.
JAMES FENNER,
EDWARD CONDIT,
UPTON S. HEATH,
R. B. STRANGE,
J. B. NEVILLE,
FRANKLIN CANNON,
V. Pres'ts of the Nat. Convention.
To M. VAN BUREN, Esq. of N. Y.

WASHINGTON, May 29th, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant. The nomination you have been deputed to announce to me presents the only contingency, upon the

occurrence of which, I could consent to become a candidate for the high office of President of the United States. When my name was first associated with the question of General Jackson's successor, more through the ill-will of opponents than the partiality of friends, I determined to wait for the development of the views of the Republicans of the Union, and to pursue that course only which their unbiased judgment should finally recommend. I deemed that course to be due to the Administration, of which I was a member—to the best interests of the country—and to the indivisibility of a political party, by the original organization of which, the overthrow of Republican principles in the United States was prevented, and upon the ascendancy of which, we can alone depend for their preservation. To the efforts of support which were at that period occasionally made to me from different quarters of the Union, I respectfully replied, that the public good, in my opinion, required the services of Gen. Jackson for a second term,—that the agitation of the question of his successor, at that early period, must necessarily embarrass the Administration—and that it was my desire that my name should not be connected with the subject. From that time to the present, I have neither solicited the aid nor sought the support of any man in reference to the high office for which I have been nominated; unless my replies to interrogatories from my fellow citizens upon public questions, and my sincere endeavors to make myself worthy of the respect and confidence of the American People, are liable to that construction. For the truth of this declaration, I can safely appeal to the hundreds of honorable men who composed the recent Convention—to the numerous editors and politicians throughout the Union, who have distinguished me by their preference, and to my private correspondents and intimate friends, not excepting the considerable number of persons, once my friends and associates, whom the fluctuations of political life have converted into opponents. In none of these classes, or in any other of our community, is there a man who can truly say, that I have solicited his political support, or that I have entered or sought to enter with him into any arrangement, to bring about the nomination which I have now received, or to secure my elevation to the Chief Magistracy of my country.

The liberal men of all parties, I trust, and you and those you represent, I am sure, will pardon me for having thus spoken of my own conduct in reference to a point upon which I have been the silent object of attack, as careless as it has been violent and unemitted; especially, as I alone can answer for it in relation to all my countrymen, although thousands may be ready to answer in relation to themselves.

Under these circumstances, the Democracy of the nation in Convention assembled, having, as you inform me, with a degree of unanimity that I cannot too highly appreciate, pronounced me worthy of so great a trust, I cannot hesitate in making their wishes the rule of my conduct. I do, therefore, with a deep, and I hope abiding sense of the honor conferred upon me by their preference, accept the nomination which has been tendered to me by the Convention.

I am not aware that there is any point of interest in the general policy of the Federal Government, in respect to which my opinions have not been made known by my official acts—by my own public avowals, and by the authorized explanations of my friends. If there be any such, however, you may rest assured of my ready disposition to comply, on all suitable occasions, with the wishes of my Fellow-Citizens in this regard. I content myself, on this occasion, with saying, that I consider myself the honored instrument, selected by the friends of the present Administration, to carry out its principles and policy; and that, as well from inclination as from duty, I shall if honored with the choice of the American People, endeavor to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously begun.

It cannot be denied that there is no country in the world, whose inhabitants are so well secured in their civil and religious rights, and enjoy so large a share of prosperity and happiness, as the people of the United States. For this, they are indebted less to salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, than to our excellent system of Government; by which, more than by any other, every man is protected in the application of his powers and faculties to his own benefit. That, dissatisfaction should nevertheless occasionally arise, even under the best administration of a system capable of producing such happy results, is not to be wondered at. Until the wit of man shall be able to devise some plan of Representative Government, by which all who think themselves qualified, may be, at the same time, admitted to a participation in the administration of its affairs, we must not expect to be relieved from the spirit of complaint, nor even surprised to find it most vehement at a period of the greatest prosperity. But, between partisan complaints as to the management of our Government, or even diversities of opinion in relation to the wisdom of supposed improvements in the details of its construction, and a desire to undermine and overthrow it, there is an immeasurable difference. Whilst the one can, at worst, but produce partial and temporary obstructions in the public service, success in the other would inevitably plunge our country, from its present lofty eminence, into an abyss of anarchy and ruin.

We hold an immense stake for the weal

or woe of mankind, to the importance of which we should not be insensible. The intense interest manifested abroad in every movement here, that threatens the stability of our system, shows the deep conviction which pervades the world, that upon its fate depends the cause of Republican Government. The advocates of monarchical systems have not been slow in perceiving danger to such institutions in the permanency of our Constitution, nor backward in seizing upon every passing event by which their predictions of its speedy destruction could be in any degree justified. Thus far, they have been disappointed in their anticipations, and the circumstances by which they were encouraged, however, alarming at the time, have in the end, only tended to show forth the depth of that devotion to the Union, which is yet, thank God! the master passion of the American bosom.

Thoroughly convinced that the overthrow of our present Constitution and the consequent destruction of the confederacy which it binds together, would be the greatest sacrifice of human happiness and hopes that have ever been made at the shrine of personal ambition, I do not hesitate to promise you, that every effort in my power, whether in public or private life, shall be made for their preservation. The Father of his Country, foreseeing this danger, warned us to cherish the Union as the palladium of our safety; and the great exemplar of our political faith, Thomas Jefferson, has taught us, that to preserve that common sympathy between the States, out of which the Union sprang, and which constitutes its surest foundation, we should exercise the powers which of right belong to the General Government, in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, and religiously abstain from the assumption of such as have not been delegated by the Constitution.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks, for the kind manner in which you have performed the duty assigned to you, and believe me to be, very sincerely,

Your friend and ob't serv't,

M. VAN BUREN.

To Andrew Stevenson, Esq. Pres't, and James Fenner, Edward Condit, Upton S. Heath, Robert Strange, J. B. Neville, and Franklin Cannon, Esqrs., Vice Presidents of the National Convention.

The Head Chief of the Seneca Nation, Goe-yeh-gwa-doh, or the Young King, died lately at the Indian Reservation, and was buried by the side of his ancient friend, Red Jacket.

The Gloucester Telegraph is employed in tracing the pedigree of the sea serpent, and has got as far back as 1780—in 1817 he was so long that his two extremities were not visible at one view with a telescope.

Stirring Times.—This day a man goes up into the air in a balloon from the northern side of the city, and on the southern side of the city a man is to come down to the earth on a string, whether the former will ever come down, and the latter go up again, we may be able to tell to-morrow. A propos of balloons, we advise our friends to keep a sharp look-out aloft. The Ohio man was to leave Cincinnati on Wednesday last, for the Atlantic in his balloon. He may pop down among us with flowers of his own gathering.—U. S. Gazette.

We regret to learn that a painful accident took place at the West Parish on Saturday; two persons, Mr. Dennis and Parker James, were engaged in blowing rocks, when, unexpectedly, the powder with which the rock had been charged, exploded, injuring the hand of one, and lodging the priming wire in the forehead of the other. It is hoped he will recover.—Gloucester Democrat.

A young man by the name of William Hambricht, was recently thrown from a rail road car at Lancaster, in consequence of its getting off the track, when the wheels passed over his body, and almost severed it in two—causing death in a few hours.

East Florida.—The election of a delegate to Congress took place in East Florida on the 4th inst. From the returns received, there is no doubt but the present delegate is re-elected.

Pennsylvania Loan.—The Pennsylvania State five per cent loan, was taken on Saturday last by the Bank of Pennsylvania, at a premium of \$12.02 for every \$100.

Errata.—The following errors were unintentionally made in the publication of the oration, delivered by Mr. John McCoy, at the St. Patrick's celebration on the 17th March last, as Mr. M. had not time to attend to the correction of the proof. First column first line for on, read or. Second section eleventh line for whose means is, read whose names are. Third section eighth line for marine, read mariner. Sixth section ninth line for upon read even. Eleventh line for depute her Ireland wrongs, read depict Ireland's wrongs. Second column second section fifth line for noted our war worn country, read wasted that woe worn country. Seventeenth line goal, read goal. Eighteenth line for saxon, read saxon. For deep charmed pile, read deep charnal pit. Twenty second line for bra, read brave. Twenty fourth line for back, read drive back. Third section second line for a march, read marks. Fourth section eighth line for great, read great. Eleventh line for nations, read

native. Eighteenth line for run, read sun. Twentieth for national, read noctide. Fifth section eleventh line for Clomaceln, read Clomnell. Twelfth line for the rest of the Generals, read the best generals. Thirteenth line for fend read fierce. Eighteenth line for Soufield, read Sarsfield. Third column sixth line for bard Hamilton, read Gen. Hamilton. Second section eighth line for beyond east, read broad east. Seventh section tenth line for partician, read Partian.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY STOCK. Wanted to purchase a few hundred Shares. DAVID A. SAYRE. June 19, 1835—24-1f

M. E. BROWNING & CO.

HAVING purchased of CALLEB WORLEY, his stock of MERCHANDIZE, which is extensive and well assorted, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.

CALLEB WORLEY, having sold his stock of merchandise to M. E. BROWNING & Co. takes great pleasure in recommending to his old customers and patrons, a continuance of their dealing with his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He holds at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. It is his wish as speedily as possible to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.

Lex. June 15, 1835—24-1f

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE subscribers, as associated Principals, propose opening in Lexington, on Monday, the 6th of July next, a permanent institution for the education of Young Ladies. The object of the school will be to impart a sound, thorough course of instruction, with direct reference to the judicious developments of the intellects and the cultivation of the moral characters of those committed to their charge, those branches commonly styled ornamental, shall receive due attention. Believing that no course of education can be thorough or judicious, in which the Sacred Scriptures are neglected, the higher classes will have assigned them one recitation a week in the Bible. A sound and practical exposition of the Sacred Volume, embracing the collateral subjects, will be aimed at, without the slightest attempt to create a sectarian bias.

Having had some considerable experience in training the youthful mind, the subscribers pledge themselves to use the most unflinching efforts to promote the intellectual and moral culture of their pupils. One female assistant is engaged; others will be procured when needed. The Chemical Philosophical apparatus necessary for the illustration of those sciences will be furnished. Special attention will be given to the subject of original composition, with the view of teaching the pupil to write with facility and elegance. The terms of tuition are very moderate. The School Rooms are pleasantly situated on Limestone street, on the same lot with the dwelling house of the Rev. J. F. Coons; in whose family several pupils can be accommodated with boarding, at the prices usual in the city.

residing at a distance, references can be made to the Rev. N. H. Hall, Rev. Dr. Fishback, Rev. Mr. Ravenhough, Rev. President Young, of Danville, Rev. Daniel Baker, of Frankfort, Dr. Joseph Scott, Dr. Wm. Paulding, of Lexington, Dr. C. Calla, Capt. Thomas Nelson, Matthew T. Scott, W. A. Leavy, D. A. Sayre, Patterson Bain, James Wier, Esq. of Lexington.

TERMS.—Per quarter of twelve weeks.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.—Embracing Orthography, Reading, Writing, &c. \$4 00

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—1st Class: Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, &c. 6 00

2d Class.—Natural, Mental, and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, Rhetoric, Mythology, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Evidence of Christianity, &c.—together with the Ancient Languages, if desired. 7 000

JOHN F. COONS, Principals.

GEORGE W. COONS, Principals.

Lex. June 17, 1835—24-2w

JAMES M. BARLOW,
(SILVERSMITH & JEWELLER.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business, two doors from the North corner of Main and Limestone streets, where he will repair all kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES, &c. He has, and intends keeping on hand, a general assortment of

JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,

which he will sell low.

Coffe, Tea and Cream Pots; Sugar-Dishes, Slop-Bowls, Tankards and Cups. Of any pattern, will be made according to order, on the shortest notice; the silver warranted to be of the best quality, and the work executed well.

SILVER SPOONS, LADLES, BUTTER-KNIVES & SUGAR-TONGS.

Constantly on hand, and made to order. Jewelry mended neatly. From the knowledge which the proprietor has of the different branches of his line, he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

(The highest price will be given for old Gold and Silver.)

Lexington, May 20, 1835—24-1f

DANVILLE LANCETTER & NICHOLASVILLE TURNPIKE ROAD.

2ND Section of the charter, Be it enacted, That the Capital Stock of said Company shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and if it shall be ascertained, that the amount of capital is not sufficient to accomplish the object of this act, then the President and Directors may enlarge it to such amount as they may deem necessary, and open subscription thereof, in such manner as they may deem proper. Agreeable to this section the capital stock was enlarged in June 1834.

4th Section, Of the Improvement Bill, &c. That the said Board of Internal Improvement be, and they are hereby authorized, on behalf of any Commonwealth, to subscribe for stock in any incorporated company now existing, and in which the capital stock is not wholly taken up; an amount not exceeding the amount of stock subscribed by individual stockholders. Provided, in all companies heretofore erected, in which the Commonwealth has already taken stock, such stock shall be considered as part of the stock hereby authorized to be taken; and the said board shall, in such cases, be authorized to take such additional stock as shall make the interest of the state equal to that of the individual stockholders. Reference may also be made to the 14th Section, all of which ought and are intended to entitle the above road to an equal amount subscribed by individuals, and a proportion of funds as may be cashed, agreeable to the authority of said bill.

REMOVAL OF THE NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE.

GEORGE W. NORTON
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having purchased the Drug Store of JOHN NORTON, he has removed to the corner, well known and occupied for a great number of years as a Drug Store.
The two establishments united, form a general and extensive stock of
Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Glass-Ware, &c. &c.
And greater inducements will now be given to wholesale purchasers than our city has heretofore offered.

Among the stock are the following:
1500 lbs. Epsom Salts; 1000 lbs. Glauber Salts; 500 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 150 lbs. Camphor; 250 lbs. Soc. Aloe; 500 lbs. Ju-niper Berries; 100 lbs. Pule. Jalap; 200 lbs. Carb. Magnesia; 1000 lbs. Venetian Red; 500 lbs. Black Varnish; 400 lbs. Blue Varnish; 1300 lbs. Oil of Vitriol; 500 lbs. Aqua Fortis; and Sup. Nitric Acid; 450 lbs. Green Shellac; 400 lbs. Cop. 1801 lbs. Sp. Whiting; 1000 lbs. Iron Black; 1500 lbs. Sp. Brown; 500 lbs. Ground Logwood; 100 gross Bottle Corks, (retail) &c. &c. &c.
All orders from Physicians and dealers in medicines, addressed to the subscriber will be thankfully received. His personal attention will be given to the compounding of prescriptions.
GEO. W. NORTON.
South of the Court House, Main St. Lex.
June 3, 1835—23-34

FOR SALE.
A NEAT little residence on the Lexington and A. Mayville Turnpike, 3 miles from Lexington, containing one acre and a half. There are on the place a good Log dwelling-house, Kitchen, Blacksmith-Shop, and other out-houses; with a WELL of first rate water and pump in it. The terms of sale will be made reasonable. Any person wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber residing on the premises.
JAMES M. SUTTON.
June 8, 1835—23-34

Just Published, E. LITTLE'S MUSEUM,

FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.
FOR JUNE, 1835.

CONTENTS.

1. Charles Lamb, with a Portrait. From *Fraser's Magazine*.
2. William Pitt.—Part III. *Blackwood's Magazine*.
3. Peter Peckham Madras. *Asiatic Journal*.
4. Shakespeare in Germany.—Part II. Shak-speare's Tragedies—Romeo and Juliet. *Blackwood's Magazine*.
5. Stanzas for Music. On strike the Lute, Lady. *London Metropolitan*.
6. Recollections of Chateaubriand in England. *Monthly Magazine*.
7. Sketches of Irish highways. By Mrs. S. C. Hall. Irish Ruins.—Part II. The Story of Clonney Blaney. *New Monthly Magazine*.
8. Wood Statues. *London Spectator*.
9. The Wyrilles at Lexington Spa. *Blackwood's Magazine*.
10. The Indian Mother. *Monthly Magazine*.
11. Indian Sports. *Asiatic Journal*.
12. Biographical Notes on the late J. F. Talma. *Monthly Magazine*.
13. A Visit to Iceland, in the summer of 1834. By John Barrow, Jr. *Monthly Review*.
14. After the Drawing-Room. By Thomas Haynes Bayley, Esq. *Court Magazine*.
15. Life of Wolf, the German Philologist. *Cochran's Foreign Quarterly Review*.
16. All Heart, or my friend Tom Richards. *New Monthly Magazine*.
17. Translation from the Greek. *Ibid.*
18. Japhet in search of a Father. Continued. *London Metropolitan*.
19. Translations from the Greek. Antipater of Sidon. *Blackwood's Magazine*.
20. Journal of a Residence in China and the neighboring Countries. By David Abel, of North America. *Black Review*.
21. Excursions in the Mediterranean. By Maj. Sir Greenville Temple, Bart. *London Athenaeum*.
22. Nimrod's Hunting Tours, including notices of the principal crack riders in England. *Monthly Review*.
23. Sicilian Facts. The Devil's Bridge. Wed-dings of the Lower Classes in Augusta, and Messina. Short Common. *London Metropolitan*.
24. Recent German Tourists. *Westminster Review*.
25. Quarrels of Zoologists. Second Letter to Robert Jameson, Esquire, from Charles Waterton, Esq. *For's Monthly Repository*.
26. The Saunters of Castle Saunter. *Dublin University Magazine*.
27. Was I Right, or Was I Not. *New Monthly Magazine*.
28. OBITUARY.
29. Thomas Paine, Esq. *Gentleman's Magazine*.
30. Mr. F. W. Smith. *Ibid.*
31. James Heath. *Ibid.*

NOTABILIA.

1. Important to Sheep-Breeders. 2. The Antiquarian's Discovery. 3. Suspension Bridges. 4. Lumpy-Woolley. 5. Thomas Water. 6. Naval Force. 7. Combs. Geneva. 11. The Clergy of Spain. 12. European Statistics. 13. Vegetable Or-ganisation. 14. Diamonds at Algiers. 15. Platinum and Gold. 16. Machine for Extinction Fire. 17. British Museum. 18. Specie Lagat Fire.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

BENEZER BISHOP—MILLWRIGHT.
RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Fayette county, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, in his line, and will here say, that the multiplicity of work now on hand, he is enabled to give employment to two additional Journeymen Millwrights immediately.
Fayette county, June 10, 1835—23-34

NEW GROCERY.

THE Subscriber has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS, on Water street, next door to L. C. Randall & Co. and opposite the Markethouse, where he has just received, and is now opening, a fresh supply of
GROCERIES,
and will continue to keep for sale all the articles in his line, on moderate terms, and at the usual prices. He will barter for Country Produce, such as Meal, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c. His friends and the public, generally, are requested to give him a call, as he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish something suitable for every taste.
JOHN F. THOMPSON.
Lexington, April 15, 1835—15-16

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HAY SCALES.

THE subscriber has erected, at great expense, a PAIR OF SCALES, the draft of which is 12,000 lbs., on Limestone street, opposite his grocery store, where he is prepared to weigh Hay, Stone coal, Live stock, and other heavy articles, at a very moderate compensation. The Scales have been tested, and their accuracy certified, by the City Inspector, and a License obtained to use them. Persons selling Hay, are informed that the City Ordinance on that subject will be rigidly enforced.
H. M'GUIRE.
March 5, 1835—9-10

BLACKSMITHING & WAGGON MAKING.

[ON Limestone St., NEXT ABOVE THE JAIL AND NEARLY OPPOSITE MARCH'S CHAIR FACTORY.]
THE Subscriber informs the public and his friends generally that he still continues the above business in its various branches. All kinds of work in this line done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner. He would likewise inform them that he carries on the Waggon Making, and will warrant all work done in this line inferior to none in the West.
THOS. BRADLEY.
Lexington, Jan. 24, 1835—3-4

CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop, and is now ready to wait upon his customers with any thing in the Cabinet line. He will, at the shortest notice, be able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions. He has a NEW HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens. His present stock of CABINET WORK is now, and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country. His shop is on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the J. and his family residence is in the new story building adjoining. By a strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
J. EDINGTON.
March 10, 1835—10-6m

T. RANKIN,

REAR TAILOR,
MAIN-STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL.

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of CLOAKS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.
Gentlemen ordering cloths, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.
Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

NEW LIVERY STABLE AND HORSES TO HIRE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Livery Stable formerly occupied by Capt. Wm. Scoblefield, on Main street, a short distance above Keis-er's tavern. The Stable is in excellent order, (having undergone a thorough repair) and is well furnished with every description of provender. As the undersigned intends to devote his personal attention to the business, he confidently expects a

Lexington, March 4, 1835—9-10

SADDLERY & HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have purchased the entire stock of W. H. Eames, and intend carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, at their stand on Main street, a few doors from the corner of Limestone street, and directly opposite to Daniel Bradford's Auction Room. Both of the subscribers served the regular apprenticeship of seven years to the trade in Europe, and have been, for several years past, employed as foremen, in some of the best establishments in their native Country and the United States. They flatter themselves with the opinion, that they can execute work in a manner, that cannot be excelled either in Europe or America; and are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep constantly, a general assortment of neat and substantial made up work; which they invite those wishing to purchase, to call and examine before they buy elsewhere.
Orders will be punctually attended to, and the work executed with due dispatch.
BERNARD O. BUSBY,
ROBERT HUSTON.
Lex., March 4, 1835—9-3m.

REMOVAL.

JAMES & BROTHER,
RESPECTFULLY acquaints the citizens, that they have removed to the large and commodious NEW STORE, (3 doors above their former establishment), and adjoining the Wholesale Grocery Store of Crutcher & Tilford. They have now on hand a very extensive assortment of
ENGLISH & FRENCH CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENS-WARE.
embracing every variety of color and style, the greater part just opened. Merchants and dealers will find it to their advantage to examine the assortment. The best reliance can be placed upon goods being safely packed, as a first rate, experienced packer, has been recently procured from the East.
Dec. 23, 1834—51-17

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS for 1835.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, all of which will be sold at a small advance on prime cost. His friends are invited to call at the old stand and examine for themselves.
JAS. G. M'KINNEY.
Lexington, April 17, 1835—15-3m
N. B. Just received a lot of Colerain Linen, very cheap, direct from Ireland.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

of Hartford, Conn.
HAVE paid with-in a few years past in the Western States for losses by Fire, about

300,000 Dollars!!

and are still willing to assume and continue RISKS AGAINST FIRE.

By E. K. SAYRE, ATT. AT LAW,

their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

E. K. SAYRE,
Corner Short St. & Jordan's Row.
Lexington, March 21, 1835—12-1y

STAMBOUL.

THIS BEAUTIFUL FOAL-GETTER.
HAVING his health perfectly, will stand this season in Lexington. The disease which occasioned his withdrawal from service last year, (the Big Head) has been arrested, and although that disease, even when perfectly cured, always leaves a horse stiff, the balance of his life-time, yet STAMBOUL is not so much affected by it, as is common.—The public are assured, that his health and his vigor are as good as they ever were.—Gentlemen who are acquainted with the disease, need nothing further, than to know what has been the disease, to be assured of its effects. Particu-lars in Bills.
T. R. SHAW.
March 4, 1834—9-10

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAW & ENNIS, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. all persons having demands against us are requested to present the same; and persons indebted are requested to call and settle, by note or cash.
SHAW & ENNIS.
N. B. The Business will be carried on at the same place by John A. Shaw, who feels thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuation.

J. R. SHAW.
N. B. Mr. Edwin C. Hickman is authorized to settle all accounts due the late firm.
Lexington, July 29, 1834—35-17

WHITE & GOLD DINNER SETS.

A SELENDID Dinner Set just opened of White and Gold—the richest article in the State.
White and Gold Band Plates—Cup Plates.
Just received and for sale by
JAMES & BROTHER.
Sept. 17—39-17

COLUMBUS

COFFEE HOUSE,
Main street, Lexington, opposite the Library.

GREEN L. PRYOR.
PROPRIETOR of the above REPECTO-RY, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just completed a new arrangement of the entire Establishment, from the Culinary Department to the private Drawing Rooms of the visitors. This has been done at very considerable expense, and he depends upon a patronage from the public to sustain his efforts, which shall ever be directed towards the accommodation of his patrons. His Bar has been refurnished in a tasteful and neat style, and filled with Spirits, Wines, &c., the best our dealers import. Reputation allows that his Cookery is not surpassed (if equalled) in either East or West and for the purpose of continuing this opinion, he asks a call from the followers of Epicurism, who may be served with the most delicious BIRDS, STEAKS, TRIPE, OMOLETS, and every variety that our market or country affords, in the most speedy possible manner. He has just received a lot of SUPERIOR BLUE POINT OYS-TERS.

His Eating Rooms are retired from the Sitting Room, and a bon fire of sparkling Champagne or Burgundy might be enjoyed without the particu-lars having to undergo the usual ordeal of every in-quisitive eye. He feels now assured, that by his strict attention and individual superintendence, to please every gentleman who may seek enjoyment at the "COLUMBUS COFFEE HOUSE."
Lexington, Nov. 1st, 1834—43-17

FASHIONABLE AND SERVICEABLE HATS.

WHITE & SHAW.
HAT Shop now open at the corner of Main and Limestone streets, a splendid assortment of
Long and Short Napped Beaver Hats;
Imitation, do. do.
Celebrated Brush, do. do.
Satin Beaver, do. do.
Castor's and Koraen's, do. do.
All of their own manufacture, which they will warrant equal to any imported from the East, or manufactured in the West, and will be sold on as accommodating terms.
N. B. Ladies' heaver hats made to order.
Oct. 17, 1834—43-17

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE STORE.

(WHOLESALE & RETAIL)
JAMES & BROTHER offer for sale at their new Establishment, splendid assortment of
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
consisting in part of
500 BOXES Cut, Pressed and Plain GLASS; viz: Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Bottles, Flasks, Apothecaries' Ware, &c. &c.
Rich Cut GLASS, newest style in sets, or by the single piece or dozens; viz: Tumblers, Bowls, Cellars, Pitchers, Wines Decanters, Lem-onades, Custards, Jellies, Dishes, Champagne, &c.
CELTIC CHINA DINNER SETS, various colours and newest patterns.
WHITE & GOLD BAND French China Dinner Sets; Barbeau do. do. and gold do.
English and French CHINA TEA SETS, Plain Gold Band and Painted, of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 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